

FILIPINO TO BE TREATED AS PEACE DISTURBERS, SAYS SEC. HAY.

"SHARE in the general feeling of gratification that the Treaty of Peace has been ratified. 'As to the present relations between the American army and the Filipinos, you may say this: 'Before the battle the Filipinos were to be regarded as citizens of Spain, and they will be citizens of Spain until the final ratification of the treaty by Spain.' 'The Filipinos are now to be considered as disturbers of the peace, and the United States Government will proceed to act against them as such until the treaty has been ratified.' (Secretary of State Hay, in an interview with a Journal representative, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.)

FILIPINOS WILL BE VIGOROUSLY HANDLED.

The Administration Has Definitely Decided on a Policy of Stern Retribution.

There Is No Possible Escape for the Insurgents in Their Attitude of Offenders.

They Are Marauders Now, and When the Treaty Is Ratified They Will Be Rebels.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary of State Hay, the Administration's expert on inter-



Some of the Barbarians Who Oppose the American Soldiers.
(From a Photograph.)

FILIPINO JUNTA MEN WOULD DECAMP, BUT CANNOT.

Secretary Lopez Gives Up His Chief's Rooms and Prepares to Leave.

He Says Americans Are "Getting Corrupted," and Denies Advising Aguinaldo.

Heard from the Insurgent General That He Would Wait for Our Senate's Action.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The remaining members of the Filipino Junta, Sixto Lopez,



Felipe Agoncillo, Fugitive Filipino Envoy.

Quartered in Montreal in the rooms occupied last Summer by Carranza, the Spanish spy, he declares that the news from Manila "surprised" him, and blames General Otis for what has happened.

AGONCILLO SAYS WE'RE TO BLAME.

General Otis, According to Aguinaldo's Envoy, Goaded the Filipinos by Outrageous Acts to Strike for Their Homes—Insists That He Only Visited Canada to Cable Home, and That He Will Return to New York.

Montreal, Quebec, Feb. 6.—The Journal to-day, through its correspondent, offered Senor Agoncillo the freedom of its columns to make a statement to the people of the United States in regard to his cause. Following is his dictated statement:

"I was very much astonished when I received the news of the trouble between the Americans and the Filipinos, while on my way to Canada, because I know that the Philippine people and government want to be friendly with the American people, and because it was arranged that there should be no fighting between the two, unless it was absolutely necessary. I therefore have not the slightest idea of what was the cause of the outbreak, and I must wait till I hear what has really happened.

"One thing I know, however, and that is that when the people of the Philippines allied themselves with the Americans, they had no other idea than to get their freedom and independence, and we trusted in the American Government to give us freedom and independence. We believed that we would be free and independent when Admiral Dewey and the American consular agent offered to help us against Spain. And for that purpose we believed in an American and Philippine alliance. We trusted the Americans, because we believed in the Constitution of the United States, which always professed to give freedom to oppressed people.

Filipinos want to show their gratitude.

"The Philippine people do not forget that the Americans have helped them to gain freedom from Spanish rule and, therefore, they are willing to show their gratitude practically and to pay to Spain the twenty millions of dollars and to make concessions favoring the interests of the Americans. For all these reasons given, the Filipinos are opposed to being made a colony, for they know that the colonial system is a corruption of the good form of government and that with colonial government a country can never develop or improve.

"It is an error to believe that the Philippine people are too uncivilized for self-government. Any one who says so does not know what he is talking about. The proof that they are capable of self-government is that even in time of rebellion they had a government with ministers and a House of Representatives, and that this government is conducting business in just the same way as the government of any civilized country, which is a good deal to say, considering the peculiar situation which is existing. It has formed in a very short time an army of 35,000 regular soldiers, well equipped and drilled. It has established an administration of justice in addition to the military administration, a postal and telegraph system, and on the 1st of January opened the first Philippine bank with \$10,000,000 capital.

A Plea for Actual Progress.

"It has also established military schools and universities, where degrees of law, medicine, jurisprudence and pharmacy, theology and philosophy can be obtained, and reopened the primary schools under Philippine superintendence, and from the primary school to the university the teachers are all Filipinos, both male and female. We also have ten Philippine newspapers, all made and published by Philippine people, and on the independence there are even two lady writers.

"It would take too long to show in detail how civilized we are. But why should we not be, when under our 377 years of Spanish rule all the real work was done under nominal supervision of the Spanish officials, and this is proven because we do very well without them since they were driven away. The points against the Spaniards were or account of the great demoralization of the public administration and the influence of the religious orders under Spanish rule against the Philippine, and the fact that not only did the Philippines have no political rights, but they were not guaranteed even life or property, things which the Philippine Government has proven itself able to do.

"We only desire independence, with other civilized nations, and we have the men, the money and the brains to keep it, if we only get it."

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo, the Filipino envoy, is quartered here at the Windsor, in the very rooms which Lieutenant Carranza, the Spanish spy, occupied last Summer after his flight from the United States.

Along with his secretary in a city where he has no friends, and awaiting in vain for replies to half a dozen cablegrams which he has sent, Agoncillo spent a busy day. He arrived here by the Delaware and Hudson train in the morning. There were two United States Secret Service men in the car with him, but he did not know it. After his arrival they have been closely watching him, and they have shadowed his secretary, Marti, wherever the latter has gone.

Agoncillo denies all knowledge of the fight at Manila and pretends that he is in Canada on a pleasure trip. When he arrived at the Windsor he immediately went to his rooms. Here, after breakfast, he was besieged by newspaper men.

"Surprised Me Greatly." "I heard about Saturday's affair after leaving New York last night," Agoncillo said, "and it surprised me greatly. I had no idea that affairs at Manila had reached such a critical stage. In fact, I considered that they were perhaps getting a trifle better. But I had no news from the Philippines."

"And you expect to receive it here?" he was asked. "I do. The Washington authorities would not allow me to receive any cable messages. There is a censor at Manila and the use of codes is forbidden. I was completely in the dark, save for the advice I received by mail and what I learned from the newspapers. And the Philippines are a long way off. We have come to Montreal, where we will be enabled to receive the news we desire by cable. When I receive it I expect to return to Washington and continue my efforts to fulfill my mission to the United States."

"As to the affair of Saturday and Sunday, I do not regard it as ending the usefulness of my mission. From the bulletins and

dispatches I gather that the fighting began suddenly and unexpectedly. I think that the Filipinos were goaded to come into it by some act of the Americans. For months they have been doing their best to drive the Americans out of the Philippines. General Otis has sent such a large number of troops to Manila that the property of our people has been turned inside out in the search instituted by his orders. Acts like this have kept and made of the Filipinos at fever heat and made such affairs as that of Saturday and Sunday possible.

"Surely Going Back." "A Washington dispatch states that you left that city because you knew that there would be fighting at Manila on Saturday evening."

Agoncillo smiled broadly. "Oh, no," he answered, "as I told you, I only learned of it after I had left New York last evening from a gentleman who got on between here and New York. If my cable service was so good that I could learn in advance when there was to be any developments, I should be in Washington now. I came to Montreal in order to receive the news which was not allowed to reach me in Washington. When I receive it—I do not know how soon or how long I may have to wait—it is my present intention to return to New York."

"One reason why the affair of Saturday surprised me is that I had sent the news to my people that the people of the United States were favorable to us in our desire for independence. The more I look at it the more I am convinced that the affair of Saturday was not the fault of the Filipinos. The Filipinos, I am sure, did not start it. I do not say that the Americans did so with the intention of influencing the vote in the Senate. It may have started accidentally in the dark. I trust that it will not be as reported. I am expecting news from the Philippines. I know as much as any other careful newspaper reader, and no more."

Agoncillo was asked if he had presented any ultimatum to the United States Government. He replied:

"No, that would have broken up all negotiations, and, besides, I could not do such



Brigadier-General Charles King.

Agoncillo's secretary, and Juan Luna, and Jose Losada, it is believed here, would have been en route for Montreal to join Agoncillo to-day were it not for the serious illness of Dr. Losada. This forenoon they were making preparations for departure.

Agoncillo's room at the Arlington Hotel was finally given up by the Junta to-day, but at that time Lopez gave no indication when he and his other associates would vacate their quarters. Lopez to-day sought to evade the interviewers.

"I have every confidence," he said, "in the justice of the American Senate as to our rights. According to your laws, the laws of the United States, the Philippine Islands cannot be annexed. The military occupancy must be released."

Lopez added that he had no definite plans. Lopez denied that he had anything new from the Philippine chieftain. It is asserted, however, by persons connected with the Philippine Junta that on Saturday or Friday night a cablegram came from Aguinaldo briefly announcing that he would take no action until after the vote on the treaty.

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national law, sounds the keynote of the situation in the authoritative statement which is produced elsewhere. He defines the status of the Filipinos and ends there. The Filipinos, the Administration has decided, must be repressed. They are Spaniards, most have wantonly attacked an American army legally occupying Manila.

When Spain ratifies the treaty the Filipinos will be Americans, just as the Hawaiians are now Americans, and if the Filipinos should then make trouble they will be dealt with as rebels against this Government.

They are now rebels against the Spanish Government, or the government substituted by Spain in Manila, in the sense that they are breaking the peace guaranteed by Spain and the United States during the peace.

This is the international aspect of the situation, and, now that the Administration has definitely fixed it, a plan has been agreed upon to meet the practical problems presented.

Vigorous Policy Determined On. Otis has been instructed to enter upon a rigorous, relentless campaign against the Filipinos; Dewey has been instructed to co-operate with Otis.

Otis will advance as far as Malolos, only twenty-seven miles from Manila. There the Filipino insurgents will make a stand, probably, as it is their rallying point, called by courtesy a capital. They will be given an opportunity to lay down their arms. If they fail to do so they will be dispersed and the ringleaders will be captured and imprisoned until their offence can be judged.

The army and navy will jointly take possession of all ports and cities. The inhibition to take this step until the peace treaty is finally ratified, as provided by the protocol, has been removed by the action of the insurgents. As Spanish citizens, they have broken the truce and the archipelago may be dealt with accordingly.

The first step in the naval programme was taken by Admiral Dewey yesterday when he ordered the Boston to Holo. This move was clocked under the errand of ordering the Baltimore back to Manila. Both vessels will remain at Holo and assist General Miller in the reduction of the city.

Successively the navy will take Cebu, Zamboanga, Mindanao and other considerable towns.

Programme Being Carried Out. This plan of isolation will prevent the concentration of any considerable number of the insurgents at any one point.

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